The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian.
Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2 00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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The North Carolinian
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JOB PRINTING
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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Mades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimons, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. CRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

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Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

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PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
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PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

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House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

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that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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AT
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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET.

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Her Answer.

If the love that you ask for I offer you here,
Can I promise to follow you without fear?
Will you take my hands in your own, dear,
And keep them soft and warm?
Will you teach me to trust each word you say?
Will you keep my feet so they never can stray?
Will you be my guide in the one right way,
My refuge in every storm?

Then I'll lovingly follow wherever you guide,
Though our way may lie through a desert wide;
All through the journey, safe by your side,
You shall lead me everywhere.
It is sweeter to walk by faith than sight,
If only you feel you are going aright.
May I trust you always to find the light,
And guide me safely there?

EDWARD BROWN, STOKER.

"Polly," I says, one day after my convalescence, and we were taking a bit of a walk in the churchyard, "ain't this heavenly?"

"And you feel better?" says she, laying her hand on mine.

"Better!" I says, taking a long draught of the soft, sweet-scented air, and filling my chest; "better, old girl! I feel as if I were growing backwards into a boy."

"And you fifty last week!" she says.

"Yes," I says, smiling, "and you forty-seven next week."

And then we sat thinking for a bit.

"Polly," I says at last, as I sat there drinking in that soft breeze, and feeling it give me strength, "it's worth being ill to feel as I do now."

For you see I'd been very bad, else I dare say I'm not the man to go hanging about churchyards and watching funerals; I'm a stoker, and my work lies in steamers trading to the East. I'd come home from my last voyage bad with fever, caught out in one of those nasty hot, bad smelling ports—been carried home to die, as my mates thought; and it was being like this, and getting better, that had set me thinking so seriously, and made me so quiet; not that I was ever a noisy sort of man, as any one who knows me will say. And now, after getting better, the doctor had said I must go into the country to get strong; so as there was no more voyaging till I was strong, there was nothing for it but to leave the youngsters under the care of the eldest girl and a neighbor, and come and take lodgings out in this quiet Surrey village.

Polly never thought I should get better, and one time no more did I; for about a month before this time, as I lay hollow-eyed and yellow on the bed, knowing, too, how bad I looked—for I used to make young Dick bring me the looking glass every morning—the doctor came as usual, and like a blunt Englishman I put it to him flat.

"Doctor," I says, "you don't think I shall get better?" and I looked him straight in the face.

"Oh, come, come, my man!" he says, smiling, "we never look at the black side like that."

"None of that, doctor," I says; "out with it like a man. I can stand it; I've been expecting to be drowned or blown up half my life, so I shan't be scared at what you say."

"Well, my man," he says, "your symptoms are of a very grave nature. You see the fever had undermined you before you came home, and unless"—

"All right, doctor, I says; "I understand; you mean that unless you can get a new plate in the boiler, she won't stand another voyage."

"Oh, come! we won't look upon it as a hopeless case," he says; "there's always hope;" and after a little more talk, he shook hands and went away.

Next day when he came, I had been thinking it all over, and was ready for him. I don't believe I was a bit better; in fact, I know I was drifting fast, and I saw it in his eye as well.

I waited till he had asked me his different questions, and then just as he was getting up to go, I asked him to sit down again.

"Polly, my dear," I says, "I just want a few words with the doctor;" and she put her apron up to her eyes and went out, closing the door after her very softly, while the doctor looked at me very curious like, and waited for me to speak.

"Doctor," I says, "you've about given me up. There, don't shake your head, for I know. Now don't you think I'm afraid to die, for I don't believe I am, but look here: there's seven children down stairs, and if I leave my wife a widow with the few pounds I've been able to save, what's to become of them? Can't you pull me through?"

"My dear fellow," he says, honestly. "I've done everything I can for your case."

"That's what you think, doctor," I says, "but look here: I've been at sea thirty years, and in seven wrecks. It's been like dodging death with me a score of times. Why, I pulled my wife there regularly out of the hands of death, and I'm not going to give up now. I've been"—

"Stop, stop," he says, gently. "You're exciting yourself."

"Not a bit," I says, though my voice was quite a whisper. "I've had this over all night, and I've come to think I must be up and doing my duty."

"But, my good man"—he began.

"Listen to me, doctor, I says. "A score of times I might have given up and been drowned, but I made a fight for it, and was saved. Now I mean to make a fight for it, here, for the sake of the wife and bairns. I don't mean to die, doctor, without a struggle. I believe this here, that life's given to us all as a treasure to keep; we might throw it away by our own folly at any time, but there's hundreds of times when we may preserve it, and we never know whether we can save it till we try. Give's a drink of that water."

He held the glass to my lips, and I took a big draught and went on, he seeming all the time to be stopping to humor me in my madness.

"That's better, doctor," I says "Now look here, sir, speaking as one who has sailed the seas, it's a terrible stormy time with me; there's a lee shore close at hand, the fires are drowned out, and unless we can get up a bit of sail there's no chance for me. Now, then, doctor, can you get up a bit of sail?"

"I'll go and send something that will quiet you," he said, rising.

"Thankey, doctor," I says, smiling to myself. "And now look here, I'm not going to give up till the last; and then that last comes, and the ship's going down, why, I shall have a try if I can't swim to safety. If that fails, and I can really feel that it is to be, why, I hope I shall go down into the great deep calmly, like a hopeful man, praying that Something above will forgive me a I've done amiss, and stretch out His fatherly hand to my little ones."

He went away and I dropped asleep, worn out with my exertion.

When I woke, Polly was standing by the bedside watching me, with a bottle and glass on the little table.

As soon as she saw my eyes open, she shook up the stuff, and poured into a wine glass.

"Is that what the doctor sent?" I says.

"Yes, dear; you were to tak it directly."

"Then I shan't take it," says. "He's give me up, and that stuff's only to keep me quiet. Polly, you go and make me some beef tea, and make it strong."

She looked horrified, poor old girl, and was about to beg of me to take hold of the rotten life-belt he'd sent me, when I held out my shaking hand for it, took the glass, and let it tilt over—there was only about a couple of teaspoonfuls in it, and the stuff fell on the carpet.

I saw the tears come in her eyes, but she said nothing—only put down the glass, and ran out to make the beef tea.

The doctor didn't come till late next day, and I was lying very still and drowsy, half asleep like, but I was awake enough to hear him whisper to Polly, "Sinking fast;" and I heard her give such a heart-broken sob that as the next great wave came on the sea where I was floating, I struck out with all my might, rose over it, and floated gently down the other side.

For the next four days—putting it as a drowning man striving for his life like a true-hearted fellow—it was like great foaming waves coming to wash over me, but the shore, still in sight, and me trying hard to reach it.

And it was a grim, hard fight; a dozen times I could have given up, folded my arms, and said good-bye to the dear old watching face safe on shore; but a look at that always cheered me, and I fought on again and again, till at last the sea seemed to go down, and, in utter weariness, I turned on my back to float restfully with the tide bearing me shoreward, till I touched the sands, crept up in the warm sun—safe!

That's a curious way of putting it, you may say, but it seems natural to me to mix it up with the things of sea-going life, and the manner in which I've seen so many fight hard for their lives. It was just like striving in the midst of a storm to me, and when at last I did fall into a deep sleep, I felt surprised-like to find myself lying in my own bed, with Polly watching by me; and when I stretched out my hand, and took hers, she let loose that which she had kept hidden from me before, and, falling on her knees by my bedside, she sobbed for very joy.

"As much beef-tea and brandy as you can get him to take," the doctor says, that afternoon; and it wasn't long before I got from slops to solids, and then was sent, as I told you, into the country to get strong, while the doctor got no end of praise for the cure he had made.

I never said a word though, even to Polly, for he did his best; but I don't think any medicine would have cured me then.

I was saying a little while back that I pulled my wife regularly out of the hands of death, and of course that was when we were both quite young, though for the matter of that I don't feel much different and can't well see the change. That was in one of the Cape steamers when I first took to stoking. They were little ram-shackle sort of boats in those days, and how it was more weren't lost puzzles me. It was more due to the weather than the make or finding of the ships, I can tell you, that they used to find their way saf to port; and yet the passengers, poor things, knowing no better, used to take passage, ay, and make a voyage too from which they never got back.

Well, I was working on board a steamer as they used to call the Equator, and heavy laden and with about twenty passengers on board, we started down channel with all well, till we got right down off the west coast of Africa, when there came one of the heaviest storms I was ever in. Even for a well-found steamer, such as they can build to-day, it would have been a hard fight; but with our poor shaky wooden tub, it was a hopeless case from the first.

Our skipper made a brave fight of it though, and tried hard to make for one of the ports; but, bless you, what can a man do when, after ten days' knocking about, the coals run out, and the fires that have been kept going with wood and oil, and everything that can be thrust into the furnaces, are drowned; when the paddle-wheels are only in the way, every bit of sail set is blown clean out of the bolt-ropes, and at last the ship begins to drift fast for a lee shore?

There was our case, and every hour the sea seemed to get higher, and the wind more fierce, while I heard from more than one man how fast the water was gaining below.

My mate and I didn't want any telling though. We'd been driven up out of the stoke-hole like a pair of drowned rats, and I came on deck to find the bulwarks ripped away, and the sea every now and then leaping aboard, and washing the lumber about in all directions.

The skipper was behaving very well, and he kept us all at the pumps, turn and turn in spells, but we might as well have tried to pump the sea dry; and when, with the water gaining fast, we told him what we thought, he owned as it was no use, and we gave up.

We'd all been at it, crew and passengers, about forty of us altogether, including the women—five of them they were, and they were all on deck, lashed in a sheltered place, close to the poop. And very pitiful it was to see them fighting hard at first and clinging to the side, but only to grow weaker, half-drowned as they were; and I saw two sink down at last, and hang drooping like from their lashings, dead, for not a soul could go them a turn.

I was holding on by the shrouds when the mate got to the skipper's side, and I saw in his blank face what he was telling him. Of course we couldn't hear his words in such a storm, but we didn't want to, for his lips said plainly enough: "She's sinking!"

Next moment there was a rush made for the boats, and two of the passengers cut loose a couple of the women; place was made for them before the first boat was too full, and she was lowered down, cast off, and a big wave carried her clear of the steamer. I saw her for a moment on the top of the ridge, and then she plunged down the other side out of our sight—and that of everybody else; for how long she lived, who can say? She was never picked up or heard of again.

Giving a bit of a cheer, our chaps turned to the next, and were getting in when there came a wave like a mountain, ripped her from the davits, and when I shook the water from my eyes, there she was hanging by one end, stove in, and the men who had tried to launch her gone—skipper and mate as well.

There were only seven of us now, and I could see beside the three women lashed to the side, and only one of them was alive; and for a bit no one moved, everybody being stunned-like with horror; but there came a lull, and feeling that the steamer was sinking, I shouted out to the boys to come on, and we ran to the last boat, climbed in, and were casting off, when I happened to catch sight of the women lashed under the bulwarks there.

"Hold hard!" I roars, for I saw one of them wave her hand.

"Come on, you fool!" shouts my mate, "she's going down!"

I pray I may never be put to it again like that, with all a man's selfish desire for life fighting against him. For a moment I shut my eyes, and then began to lower; but I was obliged to open them again, and as I did so I saw a wild, scared face, with long wet hair clinging round it, and a pair of little white hands were stretched out to me as if for help.

"Hold hard!" I shouts.

"No, no!" roared out two or three; "there isn't a moment!" and as the boat was being lowered from the davits, I made a jump, caught the bulwarks with my hands, and climbed back on board, just as the boat kissed the water, was unhooked, and floated away.

Then as I crept, hand-over-hand, to the girl's side, whipped out my knife and was cutting her loose, while her weak arms clung to me, I felt a horrible feeling of despair come over me, for the boat was leaving us, and I knew what a coward I was at heart, as I had to fight with myself so as not to leave the girl to her fate, and leap overboard to swim for my life. I got the better of it, though—went down on my knees so as not to see the boat, and got the poor, trembling, clinging creature loose.

"Now, my lass," I says, "quick!" and I raised her up; "hold on by the side while I make fast a rope round you."

And then I stood up to hail the boat—the boat as warn't there, for in those brief moments she must have capsized, and we were alone on the sinking steamer, which now lay in the trough of the sea.

As soon as I got over the horror of the feeling, a sort of stony despair came over me, but when I saw that little pale, appealing face at my side, looking to me for help, that brought the manhood back, and in saying encouraging things to her I did myself good.

My first idea was to make something that would float us, but I gave that up directly, for I could feel that I was helpless, and getting the poor girl more into shelter, I took a bit of tobacco in a sort of stolid way, and sat down with a cork life-buoy over my arm—one which I had cut loose from where it had hung forgotten behind the wheel.

But I never used it, for the storm went down fast, and the steamer floated still, water-logged, for three days, when we were picked up by a passing vessel, half-starved, but hoping. And during that time my companion had told me that she was the attendant of one of the lady passengers on board, and at last, when we parted, she kissed my hand, and called me her hero, who had saved her life—poor grimy me, you know.

We warn't long, though, before we met again, for somehow we'd settled that we'd write, and a twelvemonth after Mary was back in England and my wife. That's why I said I took her like out of the hands of death, though in a selfish sort of way, being far, you know, from perfect. But what I say, speaking as Edward Brown, stoker, is this: Make a good fight of it, no matter how black things may look, and leave the rest to Him.

The Bonanza King.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* tells a story of James C. Flood, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, who rule the financial affairs of California and Nevada. He says: J. C. Flood is the name of the man who is at the head of that great moneyed institution in San Francisco which was the cause of the breaking of the Bank of California—I mean the Bank of Nevada. The history of that movement and all its results are well known. But the history of the man who was the prime mover of the whole affair has never yet been printed. He was born, it is believed, in Irpland, but on that point my informant is not positive. He made his appearance at Fort Hamilton many years ago, when he was quite a lad, and engaged himself as a workman in the wheelwright shop of Colonel Church. He was accounted a good boy, that is, there was nothing particularly bad about him. He was faithful in his work and was rather of an inquiring mind, always wanting to know the why and wherefore of everything. He could not read or write, and the two sons of Colonel Church were then about his age. Their father is now dead. Young Flood prevailed on Thomas G. Church to teach him to read and write, and he proved a very apt scholar. His learning enabled him to take a front rank among his fellow workmen, and it is said there are a good many wagons now in existence on Long Island that have a peculiar finish put upon certain parts of them by young Flood. When the California fever broke out there were three companies of troops sent there from Fort Hamilton. In one of these companies Flood enlisted and went with them to California. After serving his time he went into the mines, and came back again to the wheelwright shop at Fort Hamilton with some $5,000 or $6,000. After staying a short time he married, and soon after, with his wife, went to San Francisco. He there opened a bar-room and became quite popular, made money, and, being naturally shrewd and careful in investments, has risen now to be one of the acknowledged powers of the Pacific coast. There are several around Church's Hotel at Fort Hamilton who will remember the young man, and who will doubtless now agree that it was a good place to immigrate from. He is now said to be worth money enough to buy up the whole region around Fort Hamilton, and throw in Fort Lafayette as a chowder depot, which is all it is fit for. His history is like that of many another in this free country—a poor, illiterate boy—taught his alphabet and to read, write and cipher by Thomas G. Church, his old employer's son—now not a millionaire, but a ten or twenty millionaire. He has the consolation of knowing that in case of accident he is a good wheelwright.

Military Service in Prussia.

The Berlin war office seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard of the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—nineteen out of every twenty who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the autumn maneuvers so severe as to rise a general outcry in the press over the number of sick sent to the hospital from them. It is plainly a serious matter when we find in a paper usually known for its patriotic sentiments, as the *Weser Zeitung* is, such expressions as the following: This excitement reigns in those particular circles where there is the warmest sympathy for the army and the highest respect for its officers. And there is quite discernment enough among this part of the public to know that exertion and even danger are inseparable from the making of a soldier. But there is a due moderation to be observed in all things, and it is naturally asked whether this can have been observed when marches have been ordered without any necessity on which strong men have died like flies. These remarks will certainly not be thought too strong by those who learn that one division of the Fifteenth corps, during its late maneuvers, managed to kill fourteen of its infantry soldiers, and that a single company of the other division (of the Ninth Bavarian infantry, by the way) had forty-five patients in hospital at last.

POETICAL.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* regrets that it cannot by "the wildest process of versification" possibly made "rhinoceros" rhyme with "Queen Elizabeth," or "gazelle" with sewing machine," and so has respectfully to decline a poem by one of the most talented of St. Joseph's fair daughters.

HOW TO GOVERN OUR CITIES.

The Awful Burden of Debt they have Piled Up—The Recent Enormous Increase.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. William M. Grosvenor of St. Louis has been making a recent investigation into the municipal indebtedness of this country. His search demonstrates that Mr. Blaine has rather understated than overstated the local debts of the country in the exhibit which he made about a year ago, and which attracted so much attention at the time. Mr. Blaine estimated the aggregate municipal indebtedness, near the close of last year, at $570,000,000. This showed an enormous increase within four years, since the census of 1870 stated the municipal debts (exclusive of State and county) to be $328,244,520. But later investigations, covering a period of five years, show that Mr. Blaine's estimate was a low one. A recent number of the *Financial Chronicle* gave a list of city securities, which showed that the bonds of only thirty-two cities in the country (exclusive of their floating indebtedness) amount to $525,632,728, or nearly as much as Mr. Blaine's estimate of the gross municipal indebtedness. But the last annual reports of Massachusetts show that the cities in that State alone, besides those included in the thirty-two cities cited above, owe $36,914,634. In Ohio, the reports show that the cities of that State, outside of the cities included in the *Financial Chronicle's* statement, owe $8,909,714. Thus the bonded debt of the thirty-two cities, and the cities of only two States among all those not included in that list, amounts to $571,457,076, or a larger sum than Mr. Blaine estimated for the whole country. A comparison of the census statement shows that these cities owed less than two-thirds of the total municipal indebtedness of that time. Assuming that this ratio remains the same, the present showing would make the aggregate municipal indebtedness $850,185,614. This is a higher rate than even Mr. Grosvenor is willing to accept. He therefore makes a proper allowance for a smaller ratio of increase in the cities where statements are not made. The increase in the thirty-two cities between 1870 and 1875 was 160 per cent. The increase of the Massachusetts cities not included in the list of thirty-two is 130 per cent. The increase of the Ohio cities has been 290 per cent. The average increase in the two States has been more than 160 per cent. It is entirely within bounds to assume that the increase in the other cities of the country has been seventy per cent., or less than half of the average increase in the States of Massachusetts and Ohio. Upon this basis, the aggregate municipal indebtedness of the country at this time amounts to $758,000,000, or nearly $200,000,000 more than Mr. Blaine estimated.

New York furnished a proof that the estimated increase of seventy per cent. is entirely reasonable. From a statement furnished recently by Gov. Tilden, it appears that the municipal debts of that State, outside of New York city, Brooklyn, and Albany, have increased 119 per cent. in less than two years. It should be stated, however, that the thirty-two cities which have a total bonded indebtedness of $525,632,728 have sinking funds that amount to $62,443,953. Deducting this, the net indebtedness in these cities, and those of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio not included in that list, is $351,684,533. Add to this the debts of the other cities in the country, upon the estimated increase of seventy per cent. since 1870, and the municipal indebtedness of the country, after deducting resources, is still $706,672,497.

The average municipal indebtedness of twenty English cities smaller than London is about $30 per capita. But the minor American cities, with about the same population as these twenty English cities, owe about $92 per capita. The contrast is presented in still another form. The report of the local government board in Great Britain shows that, deducting the British national debt, there is a total local indebtedness of $360,000,000, or about $11 per capita. Take the same local indebtedness in this country, including everything except the national debt, and we have:

State debts	$382,970,517
County debts	180,000,000
Municipal debts	769,000,000
Total	$1,331,670,517

This is a local indebtedness of about $30 per capita for all the people in this country, or about three times as great as the local indebtedness per capita in Great Britain. The strain in this country is still more notable when we count the interest paid. The interest on the local indebtedness probably averages seven per cent., which would make it $93,000,000 annually, while the interest on the British local indebtedness does not exceed $15,000,000 a year; so that, while the interest on our national indebtedness is more than $20,000,000 less than Great Britain pays on its national debt, the total interest we pay every year on all debts is from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 more than Great Britain pays on its local indebtedness.

The statement of local indebtedness does not fully set forth the full measure of recklessness and extravagance that characterize our municipal governments; for, notwithstanding the startling increase of local indebtedness, taxation has likewise increased at a frightful rate. A statement of fifteen cities (New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Lonisville, Newark, Cleveland, San Francisco, Providence, Albany, Milwaukee) shows that the taxable valuation of property has increased nearly $1,000,000,000 the last five years, and the tax levy in those cities, which was $64,000,000 in 1869–70, was $97,500,000 in 1874–5. It only remains to be stated that in not one of those cities was the debt reduced within the time mentioned, so that the increase of taxation was devoted, aside from the payment of interest on the bonded debt, to the payment of current expenses and local improvements. In 1870 the whole sum raised by State, county and municipal taxes was about $280,000,000, and the most careful estimate now places the revenue exacted from the same sources at $363,000,000 annually. This is over and above the increase of debt. Deducting the State taxes, the county and municipal governments raise $295,000,000 a year, and have added $430,000,000 to their indebtedness within five years. According to this, our local government really costs, in taxes and increased debt, $280,000,000 annually, or more than the entire annual revenue of Great Britain for all purposes, which is $376,000,000.

Financial.

One morning a man having an office in Detroit wanted to get trusted for a paper, but the boy drew back and replied:

"I can't do it. I'm running on limited capital, heavily secured by collaterals, and every cent has got to count."

"Well, I can't buy, then," said the man.

"I don't want to be mean," continued the boy, after some time spent in pondering, "and if you've got any good paper I'll discount it."

But they didn't trade.

Col. Arthur Ginn has a ten-acre orange grove on Lake Monroe, Fla., which contains seven hundred trees, yielding from $10,000 to $13,000 per year.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.

What an Authority at Home Says About It.

Says the Shanghai *Courier*: The subject of the population of China is the riddle of the Sphinx, ever guessed at but never solved. And if it were solved no one would ever know it, because there can be no verification. In connection with our first knowledge of China we are taught that its population is immense. Its millions teem. The delusion of one or two generations ago that Jeddo and Pekin are the world's great centers of population is scarcely yet dispelled. Many of the cities of the eighteen provinces, especially in the south, are undoubtedly enormous, and to the casual traveler all Chinese cities are presumptively the same. He has learned in his geography or read in his encyclopedia that the population of Tientsin is 500,000, and that of Pekin from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. These round numbers are generally accepted without question, and on this scale smaller cities are gauged. Thus we meet the most confident estimates of population, formed on scanty data, or on no data at all, by every latest traveler, who, like a supreme court, has the last guess at the case. The difference between the high scale and the low scale of estimating Chinese cities is a difference of nearly one-half. There are those who cling to the old tradition that the population of Pekin is 2,000,000, and there are others who consider 700,000 a liberal estimate. Little or no dependence is to be placed on the estimates of transient travelers. Even long residents hesitate to express a decided opinion, for experience has taught them that such conjectures are often misleading. It is as idle to inquire the number of families in a large city of "intelligent natives," as it would be to ask an "intelligent native" the death rate of Liverpool. There is, no doubt, a death rate, and somewhere it is recorded. But it is not in the line of any but physicians and coroners to know what it is, unless it may have been published in the morning paper. But the Chinese have no morning papers, nor any other paper. At certain yamens, no doubt, some approximate statistics are on file, but such things are utterly foreign to the thought of ordinary Chinese. In small villages the number of families is known to all; in large cities it is practically not known at all. It would be wrong to disturb the world's faith in the proposition that China contains 400,000,000 inhabitants, a proportion now generally accepted in spite of De Quincey's skepticism. But let this multitude of human beings be apportioned in a fair and equitable manner among the smaller towns and villages, and not thrust by hundreds of thousands upon half empty walled towns where they will find no visible means of support. If these remarks should lead the casual reader to inquire the population of Tai-yuan-fu, he is informed that according to the doctrine of the relativity of human knowledge, if Pekin still keeps her 2,000,000 as in the geographies, then the capital of Shansi has 300,000. But if Pekin is reduced to 750,000, then does Tai-yuan-fu drop to 100,000, "be the same more or less. The average Englishman, whose faith is said to be such that if a safety valve were only labeled "statistics" he would sit on it with perfect safety, is invited to take notice.

A Good Idea.

The fact that girls or young ladies after leaving school paid little if any attention to studies suggested to certain ladies in London, and by their example to others in Boston, to establish what goes under the name of a Society to Encourage Studies at Home, and that in Boston has been in quiet operation for about twenty months. Its purpose is the very simple and direct one of inducing girls to form the habit of devoting some part of every day to study of a systematic and thorough kind; its mode of action is through the exercise of an oversight by experienced and educated ladies over the home work of younger ladies, and this of course mainly by correspondence. For example, if a girl of seventeen or over desires to join the society, she gives her name to the secretary, pays a small initiation fee to cover expenses of postage, printing, etc., and receives in return a programme of the several courses open, in history, literature, art, science, German, and French; she selects the department of study which she desires to pursue, and is put in communication with the member of the committee who has charge of the department. She is expected to devote some portion of every day of every week to careful reading and study, order and system being substantial elements in the plan, and at least once a month to report progress to her officer, who, in return, gives advice, makes suggestions, and encourages or stimulates the student. Once a year a meeting is held of such as can come together, and a general report is made, with special essays by students, and diplomas are given.

About Postal Cards.

The Post office department at Washington received a letter from a firm in Chicago complaining that six cents additional postage was charged them on a postal card sent to their address, on the face of which, in the lower left hand corner, were written the words, "Sept. 13, 1875." As many complaints of this character are received at the department, the following reply to the above letter is furnished for the information of the public:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter I have to state that by a ruling of this department anything whatever, except an address written or printed upon the side of a postal card intended for the address, renders such card unmailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. But if by inadvertance it reaches its destination without such prepayment, it is chargeable with double the letter rates under the provisions of section 152, postal laws edition of 1873. In accordance with the said ruling the card submitted was rendered subject to letter postage by the writing of the date on the side designed for the address, and having been forwarded without the prepayment of such post

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, ::::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Oct. 20, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication unless we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the same, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, when writing to your letter.

Albemarle Agricultural Society.

DAYS OF FAIR

Wednesday Thursday and Friday,

OCTOBER 20, 21, & 22.

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED—A SYNOPSIS OF ITS WORK.

The Convention adjourned on Monday the 11th inst., after a session of thirty-one days. For the benefit of our readers we publish a full synopsis of what was done. We reserve comments for future issues of the NORTH CAROLINIAN:

The total number of amendments adopted is 33. The Judical Department received more attention than any other in the Constitution. That Article was so amended as to give the General Assembly power to establish other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, with power to prescribe the manner of appointing the presiding officers of such Courts, who shall hold for a term not exceeding 8 years.

The number of Supreme Court Judges was reduced from five to three; of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine—all to be elected by the people. At the first election the Superior Court Judges are to be chosen by general ticket, but the General Assembly may provide that at succeeding elections they be chosen by Districts, as at present. Both Supreme and Superior Court Judges to be elected for eight years.

The General Assembly are authorized to require the Supreme Court to meet at points other than the State capitol.

The principle of rotation of Judges was adopted: and no Judge can hold the Courts of any District twice in succession except at intervals of four years.

Sections 15, 16 and 17 of Art. 4. of the Constitution, which prescribes the original jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and regulate the matter of probates, administrations, &c., are stricken out, and in lieu thereof the General Assembly are empowered to allot and distribute the judicial power, regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, all matters of appeal, practice, &c. Section 31 of the same Article is so amended as to limit the duration of the term of the Governor's appointees to vacancies in this Article to the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, thus avoiding the recurrence of two persons duly chosen to the position of Superior Court Judge contesting for the unexpired portion of the term. Section 33 same Article, is so amended as to leave the original jurisdiction of Justice's of the Peace in civil actions to the General Assembly. The criminal jurisdiction of these officers if retained.

The provision in the Constitution of 1775 by which upon a two thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts may be removed from office for physical or mental inability, is re-enacted. This power is in addition to that of removal by Impeachment.

The Article on Suffrage and Eligibility is amended in one particular. Hereafter persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime are denied the right to vote until restored to respectable citizenship by due course of law. A residence of 90 days in the County, instead of 30 days, as heretofore, is indispensable to voting.

The Article on Education is so amended as to retain all fines, penalties and forfeitures in the hands of the respective county officers, together with the poll tax and such property tax as is collected on that behalf.

The Article on Penal Institutions, Punishments, &c., is so amended as to give the Legislature power to farm out penitentiary convicts on public works, public roads, &c.

Intermarriage between whites and negroes is prohibited to the third generation.

Separate schools for the two races are to be provided.

A Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics is established with full power to the Legislature to protect sheep husbandry.

Article 7 of the Constitution, which prescribes the system of county government, assessment of taxes, election of Magistrates, &c., including the valuation of property, is amended so as to give the General Assembly full power to change the present system of county government, election of Magistrates, &c.

The General Assembly is to meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Wednesday succeeding their election.

The 13th article is so amended that no Convention of the people of this State can hereafter be called accept by a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly, such call to be first submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their approval or rejection.

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by a three-fifths vote of each House of the General Assembly, and if at the next general election a majority of the votes of the whole State approve the same they shall become a part of the Constitution.

An Ordinance has passed declaring that no amendment adopted by the Convention shall have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution, and filled or held by virtue of any election or adpointment.

The *per diem* of members of the General Assembly was fixed at $4 00, their mileage at 10 cents, and sessions limited to 60 days.

The General Assembly are invested with power to denounce fitting penalties for carrying concealed weapons.

Dr. RANSOM, the self-elected President of the Convention, received a silver set, presented by the Democrats. It consisted of just *thirty pieces!*

Not abundance or scarcity, but uncertainty of currency, brings great loss

THE FAIR.

To-day the Fair begins. It will continue three days. These annual gatherings are not only useful for their beneficial effect in improving, encouraging and developing the agricultural and mechanical resources of the District, which should alone cause them to receive a helping hand from every good citizen, but they are also useful in bringing together the people of the several counties and their neighbors, to greet each other face to face; throwing aside the cares and toils of life, to meet with sunny faces and joyful hearts, thankful that kind Providence has not only fitted them for social enjoyment, but given them the means and opportunity to partake of the pleasures of life as well as to perform its duties.

Linked, as are, in closest communion of interest, the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests in this section, we all feel, or ought to feel the especial importance of the latter as the mainstay of the others. To it, to-day, on the Fair Grounds, the people bring particular tribute, and seek to aid its advancement equally with the marked progress making in the other grand departments of industrial activity.

And this should be so, for the calling which provides the food for man so necessary for the sustenance of life and growth is the most important of all. Those engaging in it should avail themselves of every invention and improvement to aid them. Which commerce is seeking to chain old ocean to its behests, and use the lightning to minister to its benefits; while iron hands are fast riveting the country as with a net work to enable the farmer to send his products wherever the best prices can be had, *he should keep pace* with the aids science is bringing to his help; he should make use of the resources which which the developments in chemistry are manifesting—should drain his swamps, fertilize his soil, improve his stock.

At these Fairs many practical and valuable lessons may be learned. The intelligent and enterprizing farmer will eagerly seek all the knowledge accessible and will act upon the information he receives. That our Fair may do much good in this as well as in other ways, is our earnest hope. Then will their annual occurrence prove a public blessing.

EX-SENATOR WADE ON THE SITUATION.

During the recent canvass in Ohio the Hon. B. F. WADE was invited to address the people on the issues involved, but he declined on account of the feeble condition of his health. In his letter he said:

"The only cause for present evils is the want of a high protective tariff. This would enable us to do our own work, and is the only remedy for the thousands now out of work and who can find no employment. No nation ever had a better currency than we have now, and no relief will come from any attempt to change. What we want is to do our work at home. Look at France, just out of the most disastrous and expensive war known to history, and the enormous indemnity she has had to pay to Germany. What miracle in her behalf enables her to pay it off so soon in gold? It was because France does all her work at home, and consequently owes nothing abroad. We should have a tariff on all foreign finery that would make our fools and would-be aristocracy open their eyes. If any man or women desires to live in a style beyond the skill of our own workmen, let them pay for thir vanity. But the Republican party have become weak-kneed on this subject, and they do not pronounce the word protective above their breath. Oh, for the firmness, courage, and honesty of old Henry Clay."

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The eyes of the nation were directed to the canvass in Ohio and much anxiety was felt in the result. Although a Republican State, because of apathy and the "stay at homes" it has been allowed to go Democratic at the past two elections. This year, however, the Republicans again turned out in force, and the people have ordered old BILL ALLEN to go home and rock his "rag money baby" to sleep. The gallant HAYES is elected Governor by a majority of over 10,000. THURMAN and PENDLETON made Inflation their war cry. They are beaten—have nothing to show but their dead on the battle field. The "tidal wave," of which the Democracy boasted so much, is turning and the proud old Republican ship is gallantly breasting the storm. The future is brightening.

It is seldom President GRANT indulges in speech "making." For the first time in his Presidential life he made a set speech before the people at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 20th of September before the surviving soldiers of the Army of the Tennesee. And he spoke to the purpose, like a soldier—right to the point; like a patriot, on a question vital to the nation's interests. His words rang forth brim full of true American principles, intelligence, foresight and wisdom WASHINGTON said nothing in his Farewell address more essential to the perpetuity of our liberties than Gen. GRANT said on this occasion.

"The men who would always teach are the greatest obstacles to learning." The human mind loves learning but hates to be instructed. The learned man must possess exquisite taste in imparting his information, otherwise he makes himself and his learning odious. The teacher who talks much, and allows his pupils to say little, is no educator, but a huge obstacle in the way of the "shooting of the young idea."

In a school "out West," a child called on to name three distinguished American writers, replied, "FRANK LESSLIE, of the Illustrated newspaper, FRANK MUNRO, the Dime Novelist, and ANONYMOUS, whose name appears in so many newspapers. On being questioned further it was his candid opinion that the first made the best pictures, the second wrote the best stories and the last wrote the best poetry.

There are those who fancy that much currency means high wages. They forget that inflated prices hurt more than inflated wages help them. In times of fluctuation "wages, of all things, go up last and least, and fall first and lowest."

CORRESPONDENCE

The Pasquotank Boat Club.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

During the first part of July last, a few of our enterprizing and *live* young men held a meeting to organize a Boat Club: After going through the usual routine of business the meeting adjourned until a draft of the Constitution and By-Laws were duly executed by our young lawyers. Since this meeting, the Club has been organized, and regular monthly meetings held which take place the first Monday in each month. The name selected for this organization is the PASQUOTANK BOAT CLUB. We have now seven active members and wish to swell our ranks with good bone and sinue, to open the season of '76. The lumber for the first boat is now being prepared, and we hope to show our citizens, that, the name of "Pasquotank" will at our hands float on to victory.

The officers are:

WM J. GRIFFIN, President.
R. W. POOL, Vice-President.
T. SELBY HARNEY, Sec'ty & Treas.
H. T. GREENLEAF, Captain.
A. MEKBER.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 18th, 1875.

A Card.

It having been reported in Bertie county that I voted in the Constitutional Convention for "mixed schools" in the State of North Carolina, I wish to correct the false statement by saying that the party who is circulating the same is a liar and the truth is not in him. A man that will belie his neighbor for a political end is a mean man and posseses a hollow heart. I would refer him to the 10th Commaudment. Let him read it, study it and practice its teachings. In the late campaign in my county Brag and Holdfast were canvassing:

Brag did all the growling,
But Holdfast got the bone!

F. W. BELL.

October 11th, 1875.

A Sleepy Horse that Beat the Field.

At the Cupuque fair a sleepy, poor, homely horse called Lothair was entered in every race. He began by taking the 3:15 race; then 3 minute, 2:15, 2:40, and won two heats of the 2:35 race, when a protest was entered that he had a better record than the race he was trotting in. His driver denied this soft impeachment, and challenged proof. The judges called him up to the stand and swore him About this time he had got his wrath up, and swore he would show them a trick worth looking at. In the third heat he let the sleepy horse out and distanced the whole field easily, cutting all others out of the chance of second, third, and fourth money. The swearing of the army in Flanders was nothing compared to those horsemen who were looped. The air got so hot that Lothair and his driver lit out in the night with several thousand dollars pulled from the greenies who played with him. During the selling of pools the owner bought the field $2 against $5, and in the end scooped the whole business. The query is, "Who is Lothair, and where did he come from from?, Nobody knows further than the owner said he came from Canada. At all events he cut the eyeteeth of the sharpest horsemen in the State, and did it so handsomely that they did not discover it until he had got their money and was gone.

It Will be So.

When the people speak at the polls upon the acts and doings of the present Convention, the democrats will be convinced that they have depended upon a broken *Reid*, and all the rascality and wrong they are doing will not *Ransom* them. The *Robbins* may chirp, and the *Byrd* may sing, but *Justice* will prevail. the old State has got a *Holt-on* the old constitution, and all the wiles of the democracy cannot *Turn'er*. Their political bubble will be pierced by a *Thorne*. The old constitution will remain *King* of the people. The republican *Bell* will peal all over the State, proclaiming that they have no *Love* for revolutionary conventions.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF FAILURES.—The United States *Economist* says: "It is a significant fact that all the failures which occurred from the commencement of the panic of 1873 to the present time were caused by excessive speculation; engagement in enterprise outside the proper business of the parties concerned, and to the waste of capital consequent on these injudicious operations. To this statement there appears to be absolutely no exception. A few minor, and as we shall assume, innocent firms, may have been carried away and overborne by the failure of greater concerns." And this excessive speculation comes of inflation.

The effects of a hurricane are sufficient to make any man feel blew.—*New York Mail.*

The announcement that ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, has been promoted from the position of foreman to that of assistant editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, is gratifying evidence that there's a chance for reform for everybody in this world, even for retired Congressmen.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Albemarle Agricultural Society

Will be Held At

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

October 20th 21st and 22nd, 1875.

DEPARTMENT No. 1

CAPT. NATHAN WALKER, SUPT.

STOCK.

CLASS A.

Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 years old,	$3,00
" Brood Mare over 4 years old	2,00
" Pair Carriage Horses,	3,00
" Single harness horse or mare	2,00

In all these in dividual excellence in form, action and dispositition will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Best colt between 2 and 4 years	2 00
" Pair of Draft horses,	2,00
" Jack,	2,00
" Pair of mules,	2,00
" Mule,	1,00

CLASS B.

Cattle.

Best bull, (thorough bred)	2,00
" " (native)	1,00
" Cow (thorough bred,)	2,00
" " (native)	1,00
" Bull Calf,	1,00
" Heifer Calf,	1,00
" Pair of Oxen,	1,00
" Lot of fat cattle, not less five,	3,00

CLASS C.

Sheep and Hogs.

Best Buck,	1,00
" Ewe,	1,00
" Lambs not less than 2	1,00
" Boar, over 2 years old,	1,00
" Breeding Sow over 2 years old	1,00
" Pair Pigs under 10 months old	1,00
" Fat Hogs, of any kind,	1,00

CLASS D.

Poultry.

Best pair Chickens,	25
" " Geese,	25
" " Ducks,	25
" " Turkeys,	25
" " Pea Fowls,	25
" " Guina Fowls	25
" Coop of Turkeys	50
" " Geese	50
" " Ducks	50
" " Chickens	50

☞ For the best articles in the following Departments a neatly executed DIPLOMA will be awarded.

DEPARTMENT No. 2.

Farm Products.

CAPT. SAMUEL WATERS, SUPT.

This Department includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Potatoes of all kinds, Cotton, Flour, Meal, Vegetables of every variety, etc.

DEPARTMENT No. 3.

CLASS A.

Provision, Kitchen and Dairy Products.

ZENAS FEARING, SUPT.

This Department includes bread, cakes jellies, preserves, jams, pickles, dried and canned fruit, soap, butter, cheese, etc.

CLASS B.

Floral and Orchard Products.

E. F. LAMB, SUPT.

This class includes plants, flowers, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, wines etc.

CLASS C.

Household fabrics, Fancy work etc.

HILLIARD WEISEL, SUPT.

This class includes cloths, cassimers, satinets, flannels, linens, blankets, carpets, quilts, rugs, tidies, shawls, collars, millinery goods, wax work, paintings, crayons, fancy frames, perfumery, jewelry, etc.

CLASS D.

Mechanical Products.

JOS. F. SAUNDERS, SUPT.

This class includes harness, furniture, wares, sewing, knitting and washing machines, lard and cheese presses, stoves, etc. etc.

DEPARTMENT No. 4.

Farming Implements.

G. B. THOMPSON, SUPT.

This Department includes plows, cultivators, straw and fodder cutters, drills, and everything in the agricultural implement line.

DEPARTMENT No. 5.

CLASS A.

Wagons, Buggies, Carriages &c.

C. R. JONES, SUPT.

This includes all kinds of wagons, carts, carriages, buggies, sulkeys, etc.

CLASS B.

Machinery.

This includes every kind of machinery not included in the Farming Implement department.

☞ Articles are by no means limited to those above named. Any article placed on exhibition will be properly cared for and noticed.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

FIRST DAY—PURSE $25.

Trotting race for Gentlemen's Roadsters, owners to drive their horses:

First Premium	$15.
Second do	$10.

This race comes off on Wednesday, October 20th at 3 o'clock P. M. to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, three to enter. Entrance fee 10 per cent of premium.

SECOND DAY—PURSE $30.

Trotting race for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes,

First Premium	$35.
Second do	$15.

This race will come off on Thursday, October 21st at 3 o'clock P. M, to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, three to enter. Entrance fee 10 per cent of premium

THIRD DAY—PURSE $200.

Trotting race for horses that have never beaten 2:40

First Premium	$150.
Second do	$50.

This race will come off on Friday, Oct. 22nd at 3 P. M, two or more to start, to be mile heats, best 3 in 5. Entrance fee ten per cent of purse The conditions of this race are, the entrance must be made later than the 11th of October, and that the time of 2:40 be made or the premium will be forfeited to the Society. If the second horse is distanced the second purse will also be forfeited.

The trial will be governed by the regular rules of trotting.

The Trotting Track is a half a mile in length, and will be in thorough order.

The Society reserves the right to postpone any of the races, on account of the weather

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ADDRESSES.

An address will be delivered on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock by Hon. WILL B. RODMAN, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of Washington N. C.

Rules and Regulations.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

will have general supervison of the Fair Grounds during the days of holding the Fair.

MARSHALS.

The Chief Marshal and his Aids will have special charge of the Fair Grounds during the hours of exhibition, and will at once exclude from the enclosures any for disorderly or offensive conduct.

An effectual police will likewise be under the Marshal's orders.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Supervisors will be appointed to take charge of each Department and Division, whose duty it shall be to direct arrangements of articles and to attend and aid the judges in their examinations. Their directions and orders in the discharge of their duties, must be respected by exhibitors and others. They will meet at the Secretary's office on Wednesday October 20th at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JUDGES.

The awarding Committees will be selected on the ground on Friday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will receive their instructions and proceed under the escort of the Superintendents, to their respective Divisions to examine the articles on exhibition. They will report to the Secretary at the earliest practical moment.

No person shall be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ENTRIES.

The book of Entries will be open at the Secretary's office, at the Fair Grounds on Wednesday October 20th

Entries can be made at any time before the Fair by application at the office of the Executive Committee in the "CAROLINIAN" Building at Elizabeth City.

Fodder for animals, when duly entered, will be supplied without charge, by the Society, to exhibitors or their representatives.

All exhibitors must have their articles entered at the Secretary's office and on the grounds, without fail, at or before 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, Oct 20th.

Cards denoting, by name and number each article entered will be furnished exhibitors by the Secretary, and must be attached to the article before received on the grounds.

No article entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition, except by consent of the Executive Committee, and, in every case the article removed will be refused a premium.

Exhibitors who wish to offer articles for sale during the Fair, must notify the Superintendent at the time of entry.

Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so described as to identify it, and its selling price must be marked on the cards.

Cake, confectionary, or other stands or wagons, and shows or exhibitions, may be admitted to the Fair Grounds by application to the President and paying a reasonable compensation for the same. None of the above will be allowed outside of the enclosure near the grounds. No spirituous liquors shall be sold on the grounds during the days of the Fair.

☞ Permits for advertising, by lettering, posters &c., inside the Fair Grounds, must be obtained, otherwise it will not be allowed.

The Executive Committee will use every precaution for the preservation of all articles on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage.

Exhibitors must attend to their own articles and receive them at the close of the exhibition.

A Band of Music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.

An efficient police force will take charge of the grounds during the night.

The gates will be open for the admission of visitors at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at sundown each day.

All carts, wagons, drays, etc., used in the transportation of supplies etc., and persons not entitled to remain, must be removed from the grounds before 9 o'clock A. M.

ADMISSION.

Single Admission 1st day,	25 cents
" " 2nd day,	50 "
" " 3rd day,	50 "
Children under Twelve,	25 "
Family Tickets admitting three members during the Fair,	$2,00

☞ Person entering articles for exhibition will be admited free the first day.

Officers.

PRESIDENT:

Geo. W. Charles.

SECRETARY.

M. B. CULPEPPER.

TREASURER.

C. W. HOLLOWELL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR P JOHN, Chm'n, GEO W CHARLES, M B CULPEPPER, GEO D POOL, W W KENNEDY, C W HOLLOWELL,

GENERAL SUPT. OF HALL.

GEO. M. SCOTT.

MARSHAL

WILL. C. BROOKS.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

W. Bray, Currituck, W. B. Shaw, " C. Wilson, Woodville. H. C. Lamb, Camden, Luke Wright, " H. Gilliam, Hertford.

J. M. Jackson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D R. S. ACHESON, Physcan and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 17, 7.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

CLARK'S OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Thursday and Friday, October 21st and 22d,

For the Benefit of the "JUNIOR BAND."

A RARE COMBINATION OF AMATEUR TALENT.

Old Favorites and Some New Faces.

KANTOMINES,
BURLESQUES,
DOUBLE SONGS AND DANCES,
SAYINGS,
FARCES,
JOKES,
JIGS,
SONGS, &c.

Come one, Come all and enjoy a hearty laugh.

Admission only 25 cents.

Entire change of Programme each night.

MANHOOD HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of DR CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine of Spermatorhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravigance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
18-3m.

Albemarle Hall.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

October 20th, 21st and 22nd.

GRAND DRAMATIC TROUPE

under the management of

W. P. PAUL

late Manager of the Norfolk Opera House.

DRAMA,

COMEDY,

AND PANTOMINE.

Entire change of Programme each evening Admission' Gallery 25 cts.

Reserved Chairs 50 cts.

For full particulars see Programmes.

A Social Ball will take place immediately after the performance; free of charge to those buying tickets to the performance.

Music by the full Orchestra under the direction of Prof, G[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD for BARGAINS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND IN THE LATEST STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this fall and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

CULPEPPER & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

Auctioneers,

Buy and sell Corn on Commissions.

Elizabeth City N. C.

Oct. 6, 1875.—3m.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED Adopted UNAPPROACHED

in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at International Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both Hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash or payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

Chromos and Frames,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

Albums, Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views,

Photograph Materials.

We are Headquarters for everything in the line of

STEREOPTICONS and MAGIC LANTERNS

Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,

Stereo-Panopticon,

University Stereopticon,

Advertiser's Stereopticon,

Artopticon,

School Lanterh,

People's Family Lantern,

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and SliSes with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.

16-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any undersselling, having bought them in first class houses, and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH POPLINS, BLACK SILK AND ENGLISH
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
FOULARDS, GRENADINES, JAPANESE, AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selectie of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call

S. Weisel.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Dare county, } Fall Term, 1875.
Stephen Beasly and wife Clory Beasly
Against
Samuel B. Jarvis and wife Sarah Jarvis Thos. D. Berry and John Lawton.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Defendent John Lawton, is a non-resident of this State and personal service of the Summons can not be made and that the plaintiff has a cause for action against the Defendent. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Elizabeth City N. Ca., once a week for six successive weeks commanding the said defendent John Lawton to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county on Saturday, 16th day of October 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Manteo, Dare county, N. C. Sept. 1st 1875.

W. D. CHADDIC,
Clerk of the Sup'r Ct.
for Dare county.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS AND SHADE

We have an extra large stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

WATCHMAKER

near Brother's Livery stables.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in mild winters, as to command a wide sale there.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500 one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navigable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 200 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D POOL,
Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

I am prepared to furnish

FLOORING,
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY OCT. 20th, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every day, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold at New York 116. Cotton in Norfolk 13½c.

☞ Judge RODMAN arrived this (Tuesday) morning. His address comes off on Thursday morning.

☞ Federal Court opened here on Monday. There is but little business this term.

☞ Remember that all persons who enter articles for exhibition at the Fair are admitted *free* the first day.

☞ Some men attempt great things—more than they can accomplish. An ambition for heroic deeds is laudable, but the man who carries his battle flag on the end of his nose will never conquer the world.

☞ The Judges for the several Departments at the Fair will be selected on Friday morning on the grounds. Care will be taken to make judicious selections. The Superintendents have nothing to do in deciding as to merits. Their business is to take charge of and arrange their particular departments.

☞ We always thought the advice of Davy CROCKET was sound and excellent "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." The great trouble with some people is, they proceed without the assurance indulged on by the back woods philosopher, and, as the result, their guns

"——aimed at duck or plover
Rebound and knock the owner over."

☞ He was smoking a cigar on the boat where there were ladies. A lady took out her purse, got ten cents, and handed it to the smoker. "What's this for?" said he "Its to buy you a *good* cigar when you smoke in the presence of ladies." He threw the cigar out of the window, the script in the lady's lap and went out on deck. Fact.

☞ GEO. W. COBB, in his petition for an injunction against the collection of the special Corporation tax, complains that no assessment was made on the poll! Let all who are subject to poll tax think of this. Should he succeed, when they are called on by the tax collector let them discriminate between the *professions* and the *practice* of the man who prates about his friendship for the poor.

☞ In cases of errors or excessive taxation, either in the County or the Corporation, the rule has been to appear before the Commissioners and all proper corrections have been made. Had there been refusal to do justice there might have been an excuse for "injunction." The Commissioners of the Town and the County are ever ready to do what they believe to be right.

☞ STEPHEN JENNINGS, the young man who bids "good bye" to mail coaches and Steamboats because they are all too slow for him, will favor the visitors at the Fair with a pedestrian performance on the Track on Thursday morning, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock. He proposes walking against time with Prof. HARLAND, the great English Pedestrian. Look out for some tall walking!

☞ For the information of a few individuals who appear to need some light on the subject, we quote *the law* in relation to the appointment of Finance Committees:

The County Commissioners, shall appoint one or more of their members, not to exceed three, to be present at and assist at the accounting and settlements between the Sheriff and Treasurer, and also to audit and settle the accounts of the County Treasurer and of all the County Officers authorized to receive and disburse the county funds.

☞ A townsman of ours, a man of excellent cheer, is in the habit of beguiling his leisure hours, while resting from monotonous toil, by extracting from that king of instruments, the Banjo, strains that would delight the ears of the gods. By the way, he is no tyro in the art, and the musical sounds floating from his open door cause the passer-bye to halt in amazement, wondering if some heavenly minstrel has not descended to delight mortals for a short space with bewitching melody. Proceed, old friend, thou are doing nobly.

☞ The following, handed us by a Lady friend, may be useful to many of our readers:

To Cure a Ringworm, paint it with iodine a few times and it will entirely destroy every vestige of it.

As soon as a boil becomes hard and inflamed paint it with iodine. The poison will not be scattered, but will be absorbed by it.

Lamps are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick being charred low down in the tube, the flame obtains access to the oil below.

To Destroy Ants, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests.

☞ The NORTH CAROLINIAN is the recognized organ of the Republican Party in the First District. That it is useful and that it should be sustained is universally conceded; and yet how many thousand Republicans do not take it; how few of the leaders exert themselves to increase its circulation; how little encouragement is given the publisher to work. Friends! Republicans of the First District; Should this be so? Is it right? Can you expect political success and prosperity to the party so long as you remain so indifferent—so long as you practically ignore the great agency in advancing the cause—we mean the press?

☞ The Nowberu *Times* pays a high compliment to Judge ALBERTSON as the ablest delegate in the Constitutional Convention. We will publish the article in our next issue.

☞ Mr. GEO. W. COBB is the complainant against the assessment and levy of the taxes against the Corporation, and yet his name does not appear on the corporation tax list. Not a cent of the tax is charged against him.

☞ We have read with interest Brother CREECY's story of "The Little Pig and the kind hearted Husbandman," nor have we for a single moment forgotten the paternity of the Albemarle Agricultural Fair. Never! The Elizabeth City Farmers Club, in which our brother took such interest and of which he was so useful a member, started the ball in motion which culminated in the formation of a Society and developed the grand Exhibitions in which our people feel such honest pride. The "founders of the Club," sowed the seed, and it is bringing forth a good harvest. The NORTH CAROLINIAN will ever recognize the services and efforts of the Fathers in this movement in the cause of Industrial Progress.

☞ We have never claimed infallibility. We have no concealments—are ever ready to express our opinion on all subjects. That we have learned to revise some of our earlier, even some of our later ones, by the light of experience we freely confess. Closer investigation, more reflection and fuller developments have their uses and the man who desires to *be right* is not ashamed to acknowledge the fact when opinions *are* changed in this way. As to our religious convictions, they are the same, only intensified. So with our politics. We are more strongly impressed with the righteousness of the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party than ever. Of course we shall continue to advocate and maintain them. But there are other questions controlling local and general improvements about which we have modified our opinions. As to the importance and necessity of all these things we feel as earnest as ever, but as to the means of accomplishing them we have undergone some change. And we are frank to admit it. At the proper time we will specify.

Local Briefs.

Let everybody go to the Fair. Swell the crowd.—WHITCOMB's new house on the Dr. POOL lot is beginning to assume size and shape. Mr. KRAMER is the architect.—WEISEL, the old Water Street Merchant, has returned with his new stock of goods.—The Steamer "Rotary" made her first trip here on Sunday. She loaded with cotton bales and freight at BRODERICKS & SMITH's.—Our people are more and more feeling the necessity of a rail road. The opposition has almost ceased,—Several of our enterprising merchants pro pose exhibiting at the Fair. They show the right spirit.—Send in your subscriptions and advertisements to the NORTH CAROLINIAN.—A number of strangers are arriving in the city to attend Federal Court and the Fair.—Herrington Creek bridge, in the Corporation, is in a dangerous condition. But the "injunctionists" having restrained the collection of the taxes, the Commissioners are estopped from contracting the debt necessary to repair it. As Mr. COBB has entered into bond to pay all damages, of course *he* and not the Corporation will be liable should any occur.—Entries to the Fair are being made. The prospects are good.

Local Port-Folio.

The dentist's epitaph—he's filling his last cavity. The epitaph of the "good" boot black—gone to shine among the angels. Love company—misery and a marriageable young lady. A matter of policy—insurance. Engaged at every bet—a hen. Old time rocks—rocking the cradle. A rogue in spirit—one in liquor.

Business Locals.

The best of Hats at Fowler's at moderate prices.

Buy your chesse and butter at Fowler's.

Cotton goods "dreadfully cheap" at Fowler's.

Philadelphia made shoes at Fowler's

The *State Fair* is being held at the *"Fountain Head"* an immense stock is on exhibition, and big bargains are offered. 3 & 5 Water Street.

Fare to Norfolk, *including meals and State Room*—Two DOLLARS by the HOME LINE.

☞ NOTICE! ☜

We are about to reduce our business to a *cash basis*. On our books we find several thousand dollars due from delinquents. We have been lenient—too lenient, and are suffering in consequence.

On and after the 6th of November we propose beginning to lop off all who are over a year in arrears and will place their accounts in proper hands for collection. We give this timely notice that no one may have just cause for complaint.

Those thus in arrears, desiring to have their papers continued, will at once remit and renew their subscriptions.

P. JOHN.

Mixed Pickles by measure at the "Fountain Head." Brodrick & Smith.

5,000,000 Pounds of Seed Cotton wanted by C. C. ALLEN.

HONEST.—Just now, when it seems as if corruption had a death clutch on every city in the land, it is good to be able to say that Detroit has many honest men. An Ohio man, feeling that he was getting drunk, entered a Franklin street saloon yesterday and loudly inquired;

"Is there an honest man here who'd take charge of sixty-one dollars for me?"

"Yes, sir!" came from seventeen different men in reply, and it was in a place, too, where honesty would not be looked for.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

South Boston, May 9, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me great pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to anyone who will call or address me at my residence, 388 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
506 Athens street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; depression of the spirits, distress, sleep, and frightful dreams.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

South Berwick, Me., Jan., 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years and I have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, refer to people in your own health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Way is the medicine performing such great cures? It works on the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great cause of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine you furnished me by our agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with disordered digestion, from which her health has declined and was much run down. She was induced to try the use of Vegetine, and was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE,
259 William street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for do not think enough can be said in its praise. I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breath any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is such a good medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut street, Cambridge Mass.

APPRECIATION.

Charleston Mass., March 19, 1875.

H. R. Stevens:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" Vegetine in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Canker-ous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
10 Bunker Hill street.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 15th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test It will give very much better light, will burn

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, &c., &c., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and largest Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SAVES FUEL! SAVES LABOR!

THE

NATIONAL STEEL TUBE CLEANER.

(Patented July 8th, 1873.)

Carbon is one of the worst conductors of heat known, a deposit of 1-32 of an inch on the tubes causes a loss of 15 per cent. of fuel.

This Tube Cleaner is made of spring steel. Each segment is of itself a spring, and distends in a perfect circle so as to press against the inside of the tube, removing all the carbon and scale without the slightest injury to the tube.

Guaranteed to clean better, last longer, and work easier than any in the market. Adopted and in use by the U. S. Navy. For sale by dealers. Send for circular.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO.,
Agents for the United States,
Foot of East 9th Street, New York.
NOTE—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED.

$10,000 GIVEN AWAY

We will send the NORTH CAROLINIAN usual price Two Dollars and the Louisville Weekly

COURIER-JOURNAL

usual price 2.00, postage prepaid on both papers, for one year, for $3.50.

The Weekly Courier-Journal is the great

NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

It will, on December 31st, 1875, distribute impartially 10,000 in valuable presents among its subscribers, and every subscription sent through us will be entitled to a registered and numbered receipt for this distribution.

Send us $3.50 and get both papers.

CHROMOS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS Dealers, Agents, Trunk and Box-makers, Newspaper Publishers and Tea Stores, will find a complete supply. Our new and brilliant specialties are unequalled. Our 9 x 11 Mounted Chromos outsel anything in the market. Twelve samples for $1.00 one hundred for 6.00. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. LATHAM & CO. 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 2154. 17-5t.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *with a two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BSTE AND THE CHEAPEST.

Adress, for full particulars L. GUMP

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper cl amber which acks, scales or rusts and will last a life or sale by Dealers and the trade

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
566 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa
March 3 -6m.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jew ry always on hand.

R. R. SPEED. —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'ce Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,10 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Raleigh N. C. Sept. 20th 1875.

Whereas official information has been rec'd at this Department, that one Anthony Smallwood, late of the county of Bertie, stands charged with the murder of Charles Bond of said county, and that the said Smallwood has fled the State or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

Now, therefore, I, Curtis H. Brogden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehention and delivery of the said Anthony Smallwood to the Sheriff of Bertie, at the Court House in Windsor, and I do command all officers and enjoin all good citizens to aid in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1875, and in the one hundredth year of American Independence.

C. H. BROGDEN.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Anthony Smallwood is a black man, about 25 years of age; about 5 feet six or seven inches high; will weigh about 170 pounds; has a scar on one side of his face. 15-3t

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

tf C. S. BROWN, Prop'r

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office of the
Albemarle & Chesepeake Canal Co.
Norfolk, Va., September 28, 1875.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company will be held at their office, 100 Main St., Norfolk, on Thursday, October 28th, 1875, at 12 M.

MARSHALL PARKS,
President.

No, 16-3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF

Valuable Farming and Timber

LANDS.

The subscriber offers at private sale, until the 15th of December next and if not sold then, the same will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in the town of Hertford, Perq. county, to the highest bidder, his Quarter plantation known as the "Whebbee place" containing 630 acres more or less, and at the same time and place and adjoining, a smaller farm known as the "Stanton Farm" containing 163 acres by Deed, and also and at the same time and place and adjoining the "Nathan Tucker plantation" in Durants Neck, a tract known as "Texas" all cleared and under cultivation, containing 52 acres with a tract of timber land adjoining known as the "Knox" tract containing by survey 50 acres, also a tract of timber land immediately in the rear of the 'George S. Barclift" or more recently known as the "Saml B. Harrell" farm (soon to be surveyed,) and supposed to contain 70 or 80 acres, most of it in original growth of pine and cypress trees, and also at the same time and place a small farm in Pasquotank county 5 or 6 miles from Elizabeth City now occupied by James M. Simpson supposed to contain 60 acres, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woodland. All of the above lands are desirable principally for farming, and supplying timber for building fencing and fire-wood.

He also offers for sale privately until the 16th of December and if not then sold, at public auction at his homestead plantation in Durants neck, a surplus of Horses and Mules with other stock. A good lot of Feather Beds [½ dezen in number] and newly renovated and in nice order, with steads; a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a lot of farming implements such as Carts, Wagons, Carry-Logs, Cotton Gin and Press, Wheat Threshers, Corn Planters and Shellers with Horse Power; a large lot of ploughs &c.; together with an open Buggy nearly new, in the highest blast, begining at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing until all has been disposed of. The improvements on the "Whebbee" place consist of an Overseer's house with four rooms lathed and plastered, Kitchen, Smoke house, Store-room, 2 Quarter houses for negroes, a Barn 50x70 with stabling under and shed 30x50, Stables adjoining the mansion house of 24 horses, and open wheel room attached and loft for fodder or hay, and blacksmith shop, and on the outskirts of the farm six good and nearly new framed tenant houses with all necessary out houses. Of this farm about 700 acres is under good fence and in good condition for cultivation; 100 to 125 acres of the heirs of "Turkey Ridge" land is now deadened and in condition to be reduced to cultivation, the remainder in timber for fuel and fences. Of the "Stanton" place enough is ready for cultivation, to make a good two horse crop, the balance in timber with good buildings for a medium sized family. If desired an acre lot with buildings, near to Texas and the Knox land will be sold to meet the immediate wants of a small family. The tract of wood land supposed to contain 75 or 80 acres is convenient for several farms in the immediate neighborhood, and has not been pillaged the most of the growth being original pine; and the small farm in Pasquotank of 60 acres has fair buildings with about 30 acres cleared, the balance in pine, ash and cypress timber, only about five miles from Elizabeth City, with fire-wood enough to pay for the tract.

Terms of Sale for the Lands—Cash, balance in deferred payments of one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent, title retained until the last installment is paid. For the Chattels—all sums of fifty dollars and under, Cash; all over in negotiable notes at 90 days, with approved security, interest added and payable at the Albemarle Bank at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sale positive, no postponement on account of weather.

R. C. JENKINS.
Eliz. City, N. Ca., Sept., 1875.

FISHERIES 1876

WE are prepared to supply our North Carolina friends with good Nettings, Spooner's Whale Warps, Corks, &c., as usual and beg that they will order early. All shall have the best market rate.

AMERICAN NET TWINE CO.
16-6t. Boston.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DOUSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second Rooms per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1875.

THE SAN. KENYON
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses &c. Flouring Mill Machinery a specialty. Flouring mills Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, always on hand and made to order. Send for circulars.

The Third Annual

FAIR

OF THE

ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT ELIZABETH CITY ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday October 20th, 21st and 22 1875.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy, Vegetable and Orchard Products; likewise Farming Implements, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers.

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B. CULPEPPER, President,
8-tf Secretary.

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cts a cake.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue. If you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5-3m. New York.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Treasurers Office, Dismal Swamp Canal Co.,
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20th 1875.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be held at their office, 511 Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va., on Monday, Nov. 1st, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.

15—4t. W. B. ROGERS, Pres't.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE

of the City and Surrounding Country

I desire to say that I propose to sell Goods at Seasonable prices for Cash, and that I do not propose to be undersold by any one. Goods of all kinds will be sold low for Cash, and I propose to do a strictly Cash business. I do not claim to sell Goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will sell at a small profit. The quality of the goods will always be as represented, and all wishing cheap goods and to pay cash for them, are earnestly solicited to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to please every one, to merit a continuance of the same.

Yours truly,
WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of Groceries as are usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves and White Goods, Hemmed, Plain and Fancy Linens, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Edgings and Insertions, Hamburgs, Embroideries, Ribbons, Sashes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Tapes, Buttons, Pins, Pocket Books, Purses, Satchels, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Tweeds, Cloths, Overcoats, Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Canned Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Sardines, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits, Rice, Starch, Soda, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Spices, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Household.

Plants kept in the windows should be turned every morning, or the light, striking one side only, will draw the plant to that side so that all its branches and leaves will turn toward the window.

When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is but little known.

If the heat of a room occupied by an invalid is oppressive, it may be greatly lessened by hanging in the open windows some towels or canvas well wetted. Water, in passing from a liquid to a gaseous state, absorbs caloric. The chemical process will lower in a few minutes the temperature of a room by five or six degrees, and the humidity distributed in the air makes the heat more supportable.

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm, in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

Those who are in the habit of scalding their tomatoes before paring them can hardly think how much nicer they are without the scalding. It is not so difficult to pare a fully ripe tomato without the scalding when one gets in the habit of doing it. If one is paring those not fully ripe they should have a sharp thin knife, and pare from the blossom to the stem, instead of around like an apple. If they are not smooth one can cut them apart in the creases, and thus get at the skin.

Cut Worms.

Searching for the worms when they come out to feed, or digging them from their holes near the plant, and killing them, is doubtless the most effectual remedy we can employ. Curtis says one quarter ounce of salt dissolved in a quart of water will drive the grub away, and preserve the plant till washed off by rain. Tobacco water will kill them if it comes in contact with them. Quicklime will also destroy them if put on the plant when wet, and dry soot dug into the ground is very offensive to the grub. Suds made of one pound of soap to ten gallons of water, and applied warm, will cause them to start out when they can be immediately killed. Four ounces of aloes dissolved in a gallon of water and applied to the plants, is said to preserve them from the cut worm. Smooth holes made with a rake or hoe handle near the plant, will serve as traps into which the worms fall, and may there be destroyed. Coal tar and water, a spoonful of the former to a gallon of the latter, will, it is said, drive the worm away without injuring the plant. Where a few choice plants are to be protected, this may be done by wrapping stiff paper or walnut leaves around the stem when setting them out, leaving the paper a little above ground, and an inch or two below.

Cow dung stirred in water, and poured around the plant so that the solid part will remain and form a hard surface, through which the worm cannot penetrate, has been recommended. For a similar insect in Europe, Kollar advises lime ashes applied to the land, or lime water in damp weather. If the female moths are attracted by sweet liquids, many of them may be killed; and as they are also attracted by lurid lights in the evening, they may be destroyed in this manner unto some extent.

Applying Manure.

A paper read before the American farmers' club says: How shall manure be applied? There is one way to apply it rightly, and that is to put it under ground—cover it. When applied perfectly it must be well mixed with the soil—the entire arable earth being completely commingled with it, and the plow is the implement to do the work with. To effect this at once the manure must be thoroughly rotted. For immediate effect on plant growth, farmers in the main (I suppose) understand that manure must be more or less rotted—some plants requiring the manure to be better rotted than others; and yet good farmers will always keep their farms in such condition that they can plow in green manure and wait a season perhaps for full effect, for I am convinced that the chemical changes that green manure undergoes in the process of decomposition, it undergone in the ground, are highly beneficial to the ground. Manure, then when properly applied, is covered in the ground. This rule is so general that in my experience I know of but two exceptions, and these are not from the necessities of the situation. Grass ground cannot have manure applied to it other than by top-dressing. It would be better to manure before seeding, and to break up when the application needs repeating. The second exception is that where wheat is liable to winter-kill, top-dressing will counteract the effect of freezing. It is not for manurial purposes, let it be noticed, that this application is made. In this case the end justifies and compensates for the waste of manurial substance. Manure to meadows should be well rotted and applied in the cool moist weather of the spring and fall.

How to Can Corn.

Mrs. Emma Moody, lady assistant steward of Mount Vernon (Ind.) grange, communicates to the *Hoosier Patron* the following plan for canning corn.

1. Get the best sweet corn, scald it on the ear, and cut it off while hot; put a pan over a kettle of boiling water to keep it hot until you get enough to fill a can. Have some weak brine boiling in a porcelain kettle. Fill your can within an inch of the top with corn; cover the bottom with brine, leaving room for it to swell; seal the can while boiling hot.

2. Dissolve one and one-fourth ounces of tartaric acid in one-half pint of water; cut the corn from the cob; put it in a vessel over the fire and bring to a boiling point; to each pint of corn allow one tablespoonful of the solution. Boil one-half hour, stirring occasionally; then put the corn in quart cans and seal tightly. When wanted for use, put the corn into a bowl and stir in two-thirds of a teaspoonful of soda to each quart of corn. Let it stand one hour before cooking.

3. Cut the corn off the cob and pack closely in quart cans; then solder so that every particle of air is excluded; set the cans in a kettle of cold water and bring to a boil; let the corn boil two and a half hours in this sized cans (larger cans will require more time); when done, pour cold water into the kettle to cool the cans and enable you to remove them carefully.

Lamps and Oil.

First—Always fill your lamp in the morning, for then you have daylight to work by, and the lamps and oil are cold.

Second—Never pour oil from a can that has been recently agitated.

Third—Never allow your lamps or can to stand long near a stove, or in any other warm place.

Fourth—Always keep the tube of a lamp clean, and trim the wick every morning.

Fifth—Never blow down a chimney to put out your light, but blow up from the bottom or turn the wick down.

Sixth—Buy none but the best oil.

Seventh—Never pour oil on a fire, for one-half the lives lost by oil have been lost in this way.

The Cows.

We have repeatedly urged the necessity of keeping the cows well fed. At this season of the year the pastures are often inadequate. Sowed corn or other forage crops are now in order. An allowance of grain with the feed of sowed corn will prove beneficial and profitable. If we could have some inexpensive method of cutting up our sowed corn and feeding the meal or bran sprinkled on it, we would not hesitate to say that such would be the most reasonable plan, but it is too expensive when done with any of our present appliances.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

A Murderer Turned from his Purpose by a Woman's Appeal.

Mrs. Van Cott spent a portion of last month in earnest efforts for the Christianizing of sundry towns and villages in Pennsylvania. Among these villages is the village of Freedom, in York county, where she met with marked success, and held enthusiastic meetings. One evening, while canvassing the house for repentant sinners, she noticed a middle-aged man, the stolid expression of whose face attracted her attention and excited her feminine curiosity; so, in her usual magnetic manner, she approached him and asked him whether he would not like to follow in the path of the righteous. No answer could she gain, and with an audible prayer of "May God drive the dumb devil out of you, my brother," she passed on to interview more impressible subjects.

Two nights passed, and the stranger again appeared at the church; but this time his eyes were lighted up with an almost maniacal glitter, and his countenance seemed the playground of the liveliest emotions. Quickly approaching the altar, he knelt among the sobbing and shouting ones, and as the religious shepherdess drew near he asked her if she knew him. "Why, yes; you're the man who had the dumb devil the other night," she replied. He then begged of her the privilege of saying a few words; and, the request being granted, he arose and, deliberately drawing a revolver from his breast, held it aloft in a thrilling dramatic manner, while he told his history of life to the eager listeners. He was a resident of Chicago, where he had for many years followed his profession of photographer. For the last four years he had strayed far from the path of right and virtuous living, and, as a consequence of his dissipation and debauchery, his wife had deserted him and returned to her friends in Pennsylvania, taking his three children with her. Driven to frenzy by this, he sank still lower and lower, until, as if the fiendishness of hell itself possessed him, he had purchased this weapon of death and started for the East, determined to murder his wife and children and then put an end to his own miserable existence. Only two nights before he sat in that church gloating over the fiendish plot. The words then spoken to him had aroused his almost lost manhood, and falling again on his knees he desired Mrs. Van Cott to pray for him. She spoke atonce, extending her hand toward him. "Child, give me that," and with the meekness of a child he handed her the weapon, and then feeling in his pocket produced a box of cartridges, which he also placed in her hand. The strange sight was then presented of the woman revivalist holding in one hand a seven-shooter and in the other a box of death-dealing missiles, while she offered to Heaven an earnest prayer for the saving of this brand from the burning. As Mrs. Van Cott finished telling the incident, she said: "Never in my life did I feel such power in prayer, and never before did I offer up a petition to my Heavenly Father under such circumstances." The next day the man, clothed in his right mind and happy in heart, sought the injured wife, effected a reconciliation, and another will soon be added to the list of happy homes in Chicago.

An Encounter with a Wildcat.

A Nevada paper relates the following: William Lyell, a rancher, living near Huffaker's, in Washoe county, had considerable of a tussle with a wildcat. He was out hunting with a couple of dogs; when near the lower end of his ranch the dogs scared up the cat, which, being pressed hard, turned and stood sullenly at bay. One of the dogs, a shepherd, bounced upon it at once, which action the "varmint" was waiting for, as she soon had him down and was biting him savagely. The other dog, attacking it from the rear, managed to put the cat on the defensive. At this juncture the animal managed to disengage herself, and made a rush for Mr. Lyell, who had been unable to get a shot in for fear of killing his dogs. He received her with the butt end of his gun, breaking it over her; but she, nothing daunted, evinced such a strong determination to force the battle that he was glad to leave the gun-barrels in her possession. Rallying his dogs for another onset, and grasping the stock of his gun, his sole weapon, he boldly advanced to where stood the cat with gleaming eyes seemingly emitting flashes of fire, her tail waving impatiently in the air, as if in defiance to him. Quick as a flash, the feline sprang at our hero, who, with intrepid courage, calmly awaited the coming event, and met her with a well-directed blow from his gun-barrel, which he had managed to regain, laying her dead at his feet. The cat, on being taken to the ranch, was found to weigh thirty-three pounds, and measured three feet four inches from tip to tip.

Shade Trees.

Many farmers now see how much they have missed it by permitting the wholesale destruction of forest trees upon their lands. From the nakedness of the country, droughts are becoming common. From the scarcity of timber trees, the cost of fencing and erecting build ings is annually increasing. But there is one way whereby amends may partly be made. Let there be one united plan to have rows of beautiful and useful trees set out on both sides of all our public highways. Let sugar trees, walnut trees, oak trees, chestnut trees, locust trees, catalpa trees, silver-leafed poplar trees, etc., stretch their long avenues in every direction all over the country. How it would relieve the nakedness of the land! What a grateful shade they would give to the weary traveler! The value of farms would become almost immediately enhanced as soon as these rows of beautiful trees were planted out. And in the distant future, when those trees should arrive at maturity of growth, the value of the timber itself would become a most important item. Let grangers and others take hold of this matter.

A Misunderstanding.

A meek looking colporteur espying him, wended his way towards him, saying: "Here's a brand I will snatch from the burning. Here's a fellow-being from whose wheat I will remove the tares"—feeling in his pocket for a tract. "My friend," said he to the countryman, "I have something here I wish to call your attention to." In an instant the bucolic eyes shot a flame that boded excitement of an unusual character. "You have, eh," interrogated their owner, knocking—in ring parlance—the two eyes of the meek stranger into one with a powerful blow. "You've got a freight bill for me to pay, have you? You know my folks, too, don't you?" he continued, showering blows on the unresisting man. "You've slept with my uncle Bill, pulled candy with my Aunt Bess, and got vaccinated with my grandmother, haven't you? No, old hoss," said he, giving the man of tracts a weary left-hander under the belt, "I don't pay my own freight bills, and I ain't goin' to pay any for a fellow with worsted gloves."

Autumn Leaves.

There are several ways of preparing these. Press the leaves in books for two or three weeks until they are perfectly dry, then varnish with mastic varnish; copal varnish causes the leaves to crumble. Or, take the leaves when first gathered, place them on a smooth board, melt a little beeswax on a hot smoothing iron, and iron the leaf, thus covering it with a thin coating of the wax; after pressing a day or two the leaves are ready for use. Or, press the leaves in books till dry and then with a woolen rag rub enough boiled linseed oil on each leaf to give it a gloss. For fastening leaves on paper gum tragacanth is better than gum arabic, as it does not show in any way.

It is now ascertained that the injurious effect of furnace vapors upon vegetation is due to the sulphur acids contained in the vapors, and not to the lead, arsenic, or finely-divided carbon.

A Mother's Anguish.

Charles H. Maden, aged twenty, was tried in the general sessions of New York on an indictment for burglary in the first degree in breaking into a dwelling. Mrs. Eliza Maden, his mother, was the complainant and only witness for the people. She was almost borne to the witness stand, and after she was seated her whole frame trembled. This continued during the preliminaries of calling the jury. When she was sworn she lost her self-control, and almost shrieked: "O, my God, take me away from here! Take me out! I shall die!"

The prisoner alone seemed unaffected. He sat with his hands folded across his breast, a half-cynical, half-contemptuous smile playing around his mouth.

The scene was prolonged many minutes before Mrs. Maden's nerves became equal to the task of describing her son's infamy. She then hinted rather than told how his waywardness, ingratitude, and disobedience had gradually developed into crime. Every corrective means had been exhausted, but the parents did not cease their efforts until their son assaulted his mother with a carving knife, and was with difficulty prevented from adding matricide to his other crimes. Then his father insisted that the boy should live elsewhere, and actually paid his board in a neighboring street. Mrs. Maden was alone on the night of August 29. Near midnight she awoke and saw her son entering the room through the window. Her fear of him after his attempt to kill her was so great that she lay still, afraid to more. He went straight to where her dress was hanging and took from the pocket a purse containing $8. He then went out by the front door. After his departure Mrs. Maden arose and sat up sleepless the rest of the night.

James H. Maden, the father, recounted to Recorder Hackett all that he had done to effect the reformation of his son. He had at last become convinced that the only way to keep his son from crime was to keep him in prison.

The prisoner asked to be heard in his own defense, and he was sworn. He said that his parents were persecuting him. "The old man never treated me right. I came down from two years and a half in Sing Sing only a few months ago, and he would do nothing for me; told me to go away and never speak to him again. Then he went to Justice Kilbreth and swore that I tried to kill him and mother. He wanted the judge to put me away until I was twenty one, but the judge only gave me six months, and I got away from the island before I had been there a week."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty from their seats.

Said the recorder to the prisoner: "This case is the most pitiable and distressing that I have witnessed in all my official career. The fact that you have by your crimes made your own parents your prosecutors is of itself only less distressing than the terrible affliction, visible to all in this court, that the necessity had imposed upon them. The sentence is imprisonment in State prison for twenty years."

A Vexed Question.

A curious little question of caste is to be passed upon by the local authorities of Brentwood, N. H. For several years the inhabitants of school district No. 2 in which the Rockingham county farm is located, have objected to having the pauper children attend the public school, while the county commissioners have claimed their right to school privileges. There have been but four or five such children to attend school, and the commissioners have offered to pay more than the school tax assessed on the farm, if desired; but the inhabitants were unwilling that their children should associate with paupers. Judge Foster, of the circuit court, has recently decided that the genius of our free institutions demands that the poorest children should have full and equal school privileges with the rest, and that the school must admit the little outcasts. Upon this, residents of the district have petitioned to the school committee and selectmen to set off and constitute the county farm a separate school district by itself, the commissioners to expend the farm school tax in schooling the pauper children at the farm. It is said their application will be refused as a flagrant violation of republican traditions which should not be for a moment tolerated, in whatever technical legal guise it may show itself.

How they Learn.

The rapidity with which females adapt themselves to the circumstances and fashions with which they are surrounded, and especially the fashions, is simply marvelous. One Monday a lady in a Western city, who employs several domestics, got a new table girl, just arrived in the city from rural districts—a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked damsel who blushed whenever any of the male members of the household looked at her; a girl whose hair was combed smoothly back from off her tanned forehead; whose dress had sleeves to it, came up to her throat and down to her feet. On Tuesday her hair went up on to the top of her head, and was coiled up over a—something; on Wednesday she cut the sleeves off her dress, turned it in at the throat, pinned it back and humped it out behind, and could look all the men in the house square in the face for half an hour without the hue of modesty showing through her chalk complexion. Thursday she completed her degradation by cutting off all but an inch or two of her front hair.

On the Lakes.

The cry for an American Plimsoll, since the d sasters on the lakes, is gaining in vigor, and the cry is backed by some ugly facts and figures. Every year the property destroyed on the lakes is counted by millions, and the lives lost by hundreds. There are 1,527 vessels of all descriptions registered on the lakes, o which only ten are rated as unseaworthy. Yet in 1868 the vessels lost numbered 113, valued at $2,423,500, with a loss of 380 people. The losses of 1871 were double those of 1868, and last year the destruction of property was more than $3,600,000, with hundreds of lives lost. The mischief lies in the practice of running unseaworthy craft, a thing easy enough to accomplish in the condition of our inspection service. After an old and overloaded tub and her cargo are heavily insured it seems to make little difference to the owners whether she sinks or swims.

New York Flats.

We do not mean the flats who stand about hotels and street corners with their hair parted in the middle, but those large buildings, each floor of which constitutes a dwelling house. Of these flats a writer says: No flat that is of any dimensions or surroundings above a brown stone tenement-house can be had short of $1,000 a year, or $80 a month. Indeed, nine-tenths of these flats are tenement-houses called by a less injurious name. It is a good way for lazy women and people with small furniture to affect to live. It is better than boarding, in that you eat your own hash. It is purgatory, between the heaven of housekolding and the tophet of a dyspeptic's public table. It is a device to make unrentable houses rentable by farming out the floors and putting in wash-tubs.

Large Trees.

Upon the land of Mr. Webb, of Mason county, W. T., is a cedar tree, which is forty-five feet in circumference three feet above the ground. This tree has been burnt out by the fire, leaving a hollow in it into which five men on horseback might ride and remain at one time with ease and comfort. Near this monarch of the forest is another one, also a cedar, which seems to have been blown down by the wind, and is burnt out like the other, within whose old, charred walls ten men on horseback might at one time find comfortable shelter. California is not the only place where big trees may be found.

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for a want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and then remember that a child is all left hand.

ROGER WADE'S OFFENSE.

Roger Wade lived with Jonas Bram. Jonas was a narrow-souled, grasping man, whose sharpness at a bargain, and whose inevitable closeness in pushing his workmen, had given him the name among his townspeople of "Old Screw-Driver."

No one ever knew him to "take off" or "throw in a little," because a man was pressed by misfortune, and lacked the money to pay him his price. He would have the "uttermost farthing," even though the exaction brought his debtor ruin.

It was in the early spring that Roger Wade agreed to work eight months on his farm, for his board and fifty cents a week. Stern necessity forced the unemployed and homeless boy into this contract, just as it has hundreds of others into similar situations. And Jonas Bram had received more than an equivalent for what he paid him, in hard labor—the very hardest, and the most he could possibly get out of Roger's flesh and muscles.

One bright autumn afternoon, Roger had been at work in Mr. Bram's five-acre orchard, gathering fruit. He had filled several barrels with choice apples, and there was a large heap of pears on the ground, which he was carefully putting into boxes, when the black, curling smoke of an engine appeared in sight, and the lond whistle announced the approach of an incoming train.

The railroad ran through the west end of Mr. Bram's farm, and cut off a little from the orchard. The station was a about a quarter of a mile above.

Roger paused in his work, and stood attentively watching the cars as they went thundering by, only a few rods from him. Then he heard the sharp rattle and crack of the brakes, the engine was reversed, and in a minute the train rolled slowly back. It had been switched off upon a side track, and now it stood there close to the orchard, waiting for a long freight train to pass.

The day was an unusually warm one, and most of the car windows were wide open, and the passengers were gazing curiously out, impatient at the delay.

As Roger stood beside the great heap of pears, looking at the people, a bright, restless little girl, occupying a seat in the first car, called:

"Boy! boy! please throw me one of those nice pears."

The next moment a great juicy Bartlett went whirling through the air, and entered the car window, and fell into her lap. The child laughed her thanks, and immediately began eating it with great relish.

Just behind her sat a pale, sad-looking young man, with dreamy downcast eyes.

His bleak, cheerless face excited Roger's pity, and picking up another ripe pear, he shouted:

"Catch, catch!"

The young man looked up, and a smile brightened his face as he caught the well-aimed pear. The freight train soon came along, putting a stop to further communication with the boy in the orchard, and by the time it was past, the passenger cars had begun to move. Just as the rear car came in sight, Roger espied John Boswell, one of his intimate friends, leaning out of one of the windows.

"Hallo, Roger!"

"Hallo, John!" And in an instant the biggest pear of the heap went flying toward John, propelled with all the force of the sender's arm.

The speed of the train was increasing, and instead of reaching John, the pear broke through a closed window, shivered the pane, and struck a gray-haired man in the temple, close to the eye. He was half stunned by the blow, and blood instantly flowed from an ugly cut caused by the broken glass.

Roger saw the accident, and believed that he had injured some one, but the train disappeared so soon that he could not know the extent of the mischief. His heart beat violently. Undoubtedly he would hear something yet from the unlucky throw, and he tortured himself with wondering who was hurt, and whether the railroad company, or any one else, would prosecute him.

The sharp voice of Mr. Bram just behind him recalled his wandering senses.

"Standing here doing nothing, you rascal! It's a pity if I can't be gone ten minutes without having the work stop."

In silence Roger again began filling the boxes, but his thoughts were busy with other things. He feared trouble was in store for him.

The afternoon passed, and twilight came. The cows were milked, and Roger's work was done. As he was standing in the shade of a great spruce tree near the gate, two men came along on the road. Said one:

"Esquire Lee's got hut. He has just come from Ohio, and as he was sitting in the car this afternoon, just below the station, a boy threw something at him and hit him."

"Hurt seriously?" inquired the other man.

"Don't know. They say his head is badly cut."

Roger listened to these words, and a cold chill ran over him. Esquire Lee, then, was the injured passenger. He was a man learned in the law, and had long been justice in the town. Many a youthful offender had found cause to fear his stern sentences, for his severity was well known against all who willfully or carelessly broke "the statute."

Roger passed a wretched night. He now fully believed that he had got himself into serious difficulty. He was well acquainted with Esquire Lee's character, and felt a terrible dread of impending punishment.

Leaving Roger a while to his fears, we will now follow the esquire, and learn about his hurt, and what is really likely to come of it.

When the flying pear and the broken glass struck him in the face, the shock confused him for the moment, but he soon revived, and with the aid of another passenger bandaged his bleeding temple. His eye had a narrow escape; but in truth the most serious immediate effect of his injury was his indisgation at the deed which had so nearly done him a serious injury.

"Who threw that pear?" he inquired of John Boswell in front of him. "Was it Roger Wade?"

"Yes, sir," answered John; "but he never meant to hit you. He threw it to me, andsupposed I would catch it."

"Well, it was a rogue's performance, and I shall take care that he learns not to repeat this reckless business," said Esquire Lee, angrily.

"I hope you won't make Roger suffer for an accident, judge—an accident that I am partly to blame for. Roger is a good boy; and he has a dreadful hard time. He works for that old screwdriver, Jonas Bram. I'm sure if you knew Roger as well as I do, you'd pity him and not punish him," pleaded John.

Esquire Lee and John Boswell left the train at the station and walked toward home. Mr. Lee had just reached his gate, when again the anxious voice of John Boswell spoke.

"Judge," he said, "you are very angry with Roger, I know you are. You mean to have him arrested, and bring him to trial, and pass some dreadful sentence upon him. Do let him off, sir. It was only a thoughtless act. Roger Wade wouldn't do any mischief nor hurt anybody on purpose, never! never!"

Esquire Lee's stern face softened to a smile.

"Your friend has a good lawyer in you. Don't be distressed on his account," he said, kindly.

The next morning, while Roger was at work alone, a message came, summoning him to appear before Esquire Lee in his office. Roger went without saying a word.

Esquire Lee was reading his newspaper as the boy entered the office. He slowly took off his spectacles, and fixed his sharp eyes on Roger's face.

"What is your name?" he inquired. "Roger Wade, sir."

"I am told that the injury I received here was caused by you," touching lightly his forehead where a piece of adhesive plaster concealed the wound.

"I—I—I—am—sorry, sir. I—I—I"—stammered Roger, in great confusion, and stopped.

"And for this unprovoked assault you are liable to be arrested and brought to trial," said the esquire, in a stern tone.

"I know it, sir," in a hardly audible voice.

"For throwing missiles at a railway train, you may be fined or imprisoned, or both," continued the justice.

"Yes, sir," said Roger, choking down his agitation.

"And what would you do if I should fine you?"

"I—I couldn't pay it, sir. I haven't any money."

"Then you might be sentenced to jail."

Roger made no reply.

"And going to jail is a hard thing for a boy. Can you make a good defense for yourself now, and show why you should not be sent there?"

Roger looked up more brightly at this.

"All I can say is, that I intended to throw the pear to John Boswell," said he. "But the train had started, and I missed him, and hit you. I would have done anything rather than hurt you."

There was truth in Roger's face and words. The frowning brow of Esquire Lee relaxed very perceptibly. He was convinced of what John Boswell had told him.

"Let me see," he said, reflectively; "you live with Jonas Bram?"

"Yes, sir. If you send me to jail it won't be much worse than living with him."

The esquire laughed. "If he is so hard on you, why don't you leave him? You are not bound out to him, are you?"

"Well, I agreed to work for him eight months. Mr. Leland wants me in his store, and will pay me well if I go now; but my time isn't up, and a bargain is a bargain, even a bad one."

"Won't Mr. Leland wait for you?"

"No, sir. I shall lose the chance; but I shall not break my word with Mr. Bram, if he does make slave of me. John Boswell says I am a fool not to leave him, when I can do so much better. But I can't, it wouldn't be right."

Esquire Lee passed his hand over his eyes. "You can go now. I freely forgive your thoughtlessness. You never need fear me."

"Thank you, thank you?" cried Roger, joyfully; and he left the office with nimble feet.

A month passed. One bright October morning, as Roger was coming out of Mr. Bram's gate, he chanced to meet Esquire Lee.

"Good-morning, Roger," he said, in a pleasant, friendly voice. "When is your time out with Mr. Bram?"

"To-morrow."

"Well, I am in want of just such a faithful, honest boy as you are. Mr. Leland has confirmed your statement. He told me he offered you more than double what Mr. Bram is paying you, if you would work for him, and that you refused to leave this hard master, because you would not break your promise to him. I honor a boy who values his word more than money."

Roger looked very grateful.

"If you will work for me as errand and office boy, I will give you your board and six dollars a month, with a good increase another year, if you do well."

A sparkle of delight came into Roger's eyes at these words. Two days after he entered the office of Mr. Lee. His faithful performance of duty soon won the highest confidence of his employer, who became deeply interested in him. Every opportunity for improvement within his reach was eagerly seized, and in time, being generously aided by Mr. Lee, he acquired a liberal education, and became an able and successful lawyer.—*Youths' Companion.*

A Major General's Poverty.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says: A tall, haggard and ragged-looking individual found his way into the Cumminsville station-house and into a cell for safe keeping. He had all the marks of dissipation about him—bloodshot eyes, inflamed skin and bruised face. He had what was still worse and still more convincing—a violent attack of that terrible disease, delirium tremens. He claimed to be homeless, friendless and moneyless, and to have walked all the way from Indianapolis. He said he was Major General William H. Wheeler, of the late Confederate army, on his way to his old home and birthplace in Culpepper Court House, Va., where he wanted to die.

General Wheeler will be remembered as a dashing officer who figured so brilliantly during the war in the cavalry service. The story of this poor tramp, claiming to be this famous general, is a sad one if true, and an interesting one, any way. He says he is sixty-two years old, that he graduated at West Point in the class of '32: that while commanding at the battle of Shiloh his son was shot and killed; that in less than two weeks after intelligence came of the death of his wife, then the escape of all his slaves—numbering nearly twenty—and lastly, his Virginia farms that he had signed over to his brother to escape confiscation, had been seized or sold by that brother's creditors, leaving him a pauper. At the close of the war he alleges he drifted from one place to another, finally bringing up in Mississippi, where, until a few weeks since, he has lived. He journeyed up the river to Evansville two weeks ago, landed there and went to Terre Haute, where he expected to find a couple of nephews: was disappointed; went to Indianapolis, and from there tramped to this city.

He claims that his mother was a sister of Governor Trimble's wife; that his only sister is Mrs. Colonel Martin, of Hamilton, Ohio, and that his only surviving child is a married lady living in Baltimore. His whole story is very straightforward, and in his conversation he betrays an intelligence and familiarity with public men and things which one would scarcely look for in an ordinary tramp. Whisky seems at last to have wrecked him, and it will probably be his fate to spend his last days in the Cincinnati hospital.

A Personal Narrative.

The following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman from a niece living at Indianola, gives a brief personal narrative of the recent calamity at that place:

It is with the deepest grief that I address these lines to you, as well as all your family. My heart is so full that I scarcely know what I write. On September 15th began one of the most severe storms that in this part of the country was ever witnessed. Before people knew where they were the water had gotten so high that it was certain death to attempt to vacate any house to look for one more safe.

By eight o'clock on the evening of the 16th, the storm was at its worst; the water was five feet higher than it had ever been even in the hardest storms; houses were swept away, taking with them all that was within. Arthur's was washed from its blocks, but lodged in the yard. He, with all his family, and two other families were saved. Willie, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, also, his wife's sister with her three children, were swept away. Willie being more powerful than the rest, clung to a plank and was saved; his wife and children were drowned in his arms.

The worst blow of all was made known to us yesterday. Mother, who has been in Saluria for some time, where her health was better than in this place, was washed off with thirty or thirty-five others, three of whom only were saved. George and Rebecca and family and William were all saved. This is the most desolate place you ever saw; there are not one dozen houses left in their proper places, and there are but a few houses to mark the place where once stood the pleasant little town of Indianola. The shipping is destroyed; also the railroad. Our relatives have been sending us enough to keep us from starvation, but it cannot last. I appeal to you in behalf of all our dear ones that remain for help. We are destitute. The loss of life is not less than one hundred and fifty; the loss of property is untold; the town is as nothing.

In this day of poetic obituaries, we shall perhaps be excused for exhuming the following from the dust of former decades:

Oh! be she gone, and am she went
And is I left here all alone?
Oh, cruel fate, thou wast unkind
To take she fore and leave I hind!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

As six platform cars, containing seventy laborers, were being pushed at a fair rate of speed by a locomotive on the Richmond, Drummond and Athabasks railroad, Canada, they struck some obstruction, throwing over two or three cars, killing eleven and wounding twenty-five others. It is thought the obstruction was purposely placed.....An express train on the Hamilton and Dayton road was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, Ohio, and three men stealing a ride on the sleeping car were killed ..... Ned O'Baldwin, the pugilist, better known as the "Irish Giant," was shot by his business partner in New York, and died two days afterward in great agony. The murderer gave himself up to the police ..... Richard Robinson, the murderer of Mrs. Dixon at Norwichtown, Conn., died in jail from the effects of poison taken after his arrest.....The Jewish New Year festival was celebrated in all the synagogues throughout the country Sept. 30th. According to Hebrew reckoning that was the first day of the year 5636.....The loss of human life on Matagorda bay, Texas, was 225, and of cattle in that vicinity, 75,000 head. .....Advices from China state that in a heavy typhoon at Che-Foo, three European and many Chinese vessels were wrecked, and thirty lives were lost. ....The latest returns from the foot and mouth disease in England show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected: in Gloucester, 12,000; in Warwickshire, 8,000; in Cumberland, 5,700, and in Westmoreland, 400. Yorkshire shows a large increase..... Capt. Dawkins, of the British ram Vanguard, which was run down in the channel by another ship of the squadron, has been censured and dismissed from the service.

Cardinal McCloskey took possession of his title in the Church of Sancta Maria Supra Minervan at Rome, with imposing ceremonies. ..... A batteau containing Goddard Heiss, of Camden, N. J., William Randon, of Philadelphia, and a child four years of age, was run down by the sloop Henrietta, in the Delaware river. Mr. Randon and the child was drowned. Mr. Heiss clung to the anchor cable and thus saved himself.....During the late gale a fishing boat was wrecked near St. Anne, Des Monts, Canada, and her crew named Laberge (two brothers), Wisabel (father and two sons), and Picaid, Fernier, and Cote, were drowned. .....By an explosion of gas in the Anchor colliery, at Heckscherville, Pa., two men were killed and one severely injured. They had been ordered out of the mine by the fire-boss, but did not obey ..... An examination of the books of the Planters' National bank, at Louisville, Ky., reveals a defalcation of $165,000, taking during the last five years by the late teller, Louis Rehm. It will be remembered that Rehm recently robbed the bank safe of $100,000, and endeavored to deceive the authorities by telling them that he had been taken from his bed at night by masked men and forced to open the bank ...A single-scul race between Frank Denmarsh, of Pittsburgh, and John Fedgrift, of Chicago, over a course of one and a half miles and repeat, was won by Denmarsh in 19.38½, said to be the fastest time on record. The referee decided the match a draw on account of a foul.

The ten gold medals to be presented by the United States authorities to the persons who manned the life and fishing boats and rescued thirty-two persons from the wreck of the steamer Metis in Long Island sound on the thirty-first of August, have been forwarded to their intended owners. They are of pure gold, about two inches in diameter, the intrinsic value of each being $140. The obverse represents the scene of the disaster off Watch Hill light, and upon the reverse is the name of the person to whom presented.....The secretary of the treasury will redeem the following bonds of June 30, 1864, on and after January 1, 1876: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 3,301 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; $100, No. 19,501 to No. 12,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 15,301 to No. 18 000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 59,701 to No. 68,600, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 69 to No. 150, both inclusive; $100, No. 601 to No. 1,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 482 to No. 759, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 2,651 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; $5,000. No. 1,551 to No. 2,100, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 3,751 to No. 4,600, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000; grand total, $5,000,000..... Willard Carpenter, a wealthy old gentleman, has given $500,000 to endow a new school at Evansville, Ind..... Shepard, Hall & Co., of Boston, lumber dealers, failed for $1,500,000.....The October public debt statement shows a reduction of $3,342,562.61 during September, leaving the debt total at $2,255,749,896.95..... By a misplaced switch at Fairhaven, Vt., a freight train ran into a locomotive standing on the track, turning it completely over and killing the fireman and assistant. The engineer saved his life by jumping. ..... Nathan Holloway, his wife, and Mrs. Snell were drowned by the upsetting of their boat while crossing the river from Gananoque, Canada, to Fisher's Landing, N. Y ..... The Boston jury in the cases of the Jefferson Borden mutineers returned a verdict in which Miller and Smith were found guilty of murder, and Glew was acquitted.....The bishop of Breslau has notified the German ecclesiastical court that he is determined not to obey its summons to attend for trial, on the ground that the court is not competent to try him.

The assistant treasurer at New York has been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to sell $4,000,000 of gold during October. .....A decree is published in Spain re-enacting the law of 1870, prescribing the election to the cortes by universal suffrage, of one deputy to every 50,000 inhabitants.....A Catholic procession in Toronto was attacked by a mob, which was fired upon by the police, and several persons injured.....The famous trotting horse American Girl fell dead at Elmira, N. Y., while trotting the first heat of a race. A *post-mortem* examination showed that her death was occasioned by over-exertion while recovering from the epizootic. She was valued at $25.0.0, and her best record was 2:17¼.....A railroad train was stopped by brigands between Sarragossa and Barcelona, Spain, and all the passengers were robbed. Among them were seventeen officers and seamen of the American man-of-war Franklin.....Mayor Slocum, of Newport, R. I., has forbidden the Fall River (Mass.) committee to solicit aid in Newport for Fall River strikers, and ordered them arrested if they attempted it.....A young lady in England swam ten miles without support or stimulant, in two hours and twenty-three minutes.....Albert H. League approached the sacristy of St. Patrick's church, in Boston, while services were going on, an attempted to shoot the pastor, Father Gaetley, on account, as League alleges, of Father Gaetley having put his (League's) daughter in a Catholic convent in Indiana. League was arrested.....A waterspout swept away part of Las Cruces, New Mexico, and the next day another waterspout washed off all the remaining houses.....The authorities of Kingston, Jamaica, have seized the steamer Uruguay, which was laden with guns and ammunition for the Cubans.....By the swamping of a batteau in Lake St. Peter, Canada, Capt. Hamel, the owner, his wife and three children were drowned.

Craft, the pedestrian, finished his walk of eight hundred miles in fourteen days at Schenectady, N. Y., two and a half hours ahead of time. At the finish he was in good condition. ..... A committee appointed to examine into the Montpelier Female Humane Association Lottery, of Alexandria, Va., pronounce the drawing to have been a fraud. Over $500,000 in tickets had been taken.....The Swedish steamer L. J. Bager, running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, has been burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four of the passengers and eleven of the crew perished ..... George Miller and William Smith, convicted of murder on board the vessel Jefferson Borden, were sentenced to be hanged Jan. 14. They received their sentence without emotion.....The jury in the suit of Martha Hutchinson against the Boston Gaslight Company returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her $12,560. This is the suit to recover damages for personal injuries received at the time of the great fire in November, 1872, when the building, No. 11 Summer street, was blown up by gas.....Dangerous counterfeits are in circulation of the denomination of $5 of the following banks: The First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; the First National Bank of Canton, Ill.....An old man named Goodwin was beaten to death by his son in Jersey City, while the entire party were under the influence of liquor..... The Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., was opened with appropriate exercises. Commodore Vanderbilt, by whose endowments the university was built, was not present.

In the Philadelphia United States Circuit Court a decision was rendered that the government had priority over other creditors against J. Cooke